

Fair tonight; tomorrow
fair and warmer.

The Washington Times

A Washington Paper
For Washington People

NUMBER 3744.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

WORTH A MILLION ABOVE LIABILITIES, WAGGAMAN'S CLAIM

Cardinal Gibbons De-
clares He Was So
Informed.

NO ACT OF BANKRUPTCY

Explains Circumstance Under Which Trust Was Given.

Cardinal Gibbons in his official capacity as chancellor of the Catholic University of America, today denied that Thomas E. Waggaman had committed an act of bankruptcy on July 25 last, together with John Ridout, by placing on record a certain deed of trust owned by Thomas Waggaman in the District of Columbia known as Woodley Park, Pretty Prospect, and Woodley.

This statement is made by Cardinal Gibbons in his answer to the bankruptcy proceedings instituted against Thomas Waggaman a few days ago by three local banks which claimed to be creditors to the amount of about \$50,000.

Not a Preferred Creditor.
It is explained that the deed of trust referred to was made by Waggaman to secure the Catholic University in the amount of \$50,000, representing certain notes, which were described and which he guaranteed the payment of by his indorsement. It is also denied that Waggaman executed this deed of trust to the university for the purpose of making it a preferred creditor.

Cardinal Gibbons further says that Waggaman, at the time of the execution of the deed of trust, was treasurer of the Catholic University, as he had been for many years. From 1882 at various times, money to the amount named was placed in Waggaman's hands for investment, it being part of his duty to receive all money paid to the university as capital, and to invest it to the best advantage.

Called to Account.
The cardinal goes on to state that in the latter part of 1893 the university called upon Waggaman to deliver over the securities held by him for it, and to assure it against loss, by reason of the investments made.

Upon examination of these securities by a committee appointed by the university, the cardinal says, they were considered unsatisfactory and insufficient. In the early part of May, 1894, the committee requested Waggaman to give other and additional security for its funds.

When this request was made Waggaman stated to the committee that in his opinion the securities given were ample, but he was desirous of doing all in his power to comply with the wishes of the university, and would consider their request. In a short time he informed the university what could be done in that regard.

Million Over Liabilities.
At an interview on this subject, in response to a question by one of the committee, Michael Jenkins, of Baltimore, Waggaman stated that his financial condition was excellent, and that over and above all liabilities he was worth considerably more than the sum of \$50,000, under the most conservative estimate.

It is further stated Waggaman was then asked as to the use he made of money placed in his hands for investment by the university. He answered that nearly the whole of it had been used in the acquisition and development of suburban property, and in very large part in recent improvements in Woodley Park. This statement the cardinal says is true.

Title Demanded.
The committee, it is averred, informed Mr. Waggaman that the title to the property made valuable through the expenditure of the University's money, should, as a matter of conscience and equity, be vested in the university, or some one who would hold title for it. The university contended that it was in reality the owner of the property.

To this Mr. Waggaman objected only on the ground that the conveyance to the university or a trust for his indebtedness to the university would have a tendency to embarrass financially any business man in Washington. He promised, however, to consult his attorney and express "the hope that in a few

(Continued on Second Page)

WEATHER REPORT.

A low area of pronounced proportions is moving over the northern portion of the country, causing comparatively high temperatures, but as yet no precipitation. It is followed by a high area with much lower temperatures in the Northwest.

The weather will be fair tonight and Sunday in the East and South, except in the lower lake region and eastern Florida, where showers are probable Sunday.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 68
12 noon 71
1 p. m. 72
2 p. m. 75

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
(Registered at Aitken's Standard thermometer.)
9 a. m. 72
12 noon 75
1 p. m. 77
2 p. m. 81

THE SUN.
Sun sets today 6:18
Sun rises tomorrow 6:36

TIDE TABLE.
Low tide today 2:34 p. m.
High tide today 8:27 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 3:50 a. m., 3:23 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 9:55 a. m., 9:18 p. m.

BLUE AND BROWN ARMIES UNITE IN A GRAND REVIEW

Finale of War Maneuvers
on Field of Man-
nassas.

OPERATIONS BENEFICIAL

Generals Express Themselves
as Well Satisfied With the
Good Results Achieved.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 10.—The grand review took place at 1 o'clock this afternoon, at Wellington, Va., about two miles east of Gainesville, and half way between the camps of the "Browns" and "Blues."

Once again the men marched out from Manassas and Thoroughfare, covering a distance of about seven and a half miles for each army before they met for the parade. General Bell rode at the head of the "Brown" army, and General Grant at the head of his "Blues."

The men were tired, but still enthusiastic and the parade presented the appearance of a review of seasoned campaigners, the troops being covered with dust and dirt from their morning's march.

Praise for General Bell.
The "Brown" army is ringing today with praises for General Bell, whose clever strategy enabled him to snatch victory from defeat, in the closing hours of yesterday's battle. Had actual war existed, Bell would today have captured the Capital of the United States, and won for himself undying fame.

One prominent officer whose position does not allow of his name being mentioned, said this morning that Bell, yesterday's feat, had shown himself to be one of the most remarkable strategists in the army.

Five years ago Bell was merely a lieutenant in the regular cavalry, and such was his loyal rank that had it not been for his successful work in the Philippines, which brought him promotion to the grade of brigadier general, he would have been only a captain at the age of retirement.

General Corbin Pleased.
General Corbin, discussing the maneuvers, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the weeks work. The problems were worked out in a most satisfactory manner, he said, and the instruction afforded both the regulars and militia forces has been of incalculable benefit to the military efficiency of the United States. The militia has behaved itself, generally speaking, in a most commendable way, and under the general instruction of prominent officers of the regular establishment, has learned more during the present week than it could possibly have picked up in 10 years of militia encampment work.

The men now know what actual warfare means; how trying it is to live under campaign conditions, how to make and break camp, and how important it is, under certain circumstances, to save ammunition when under the fire of an attacking force.

Bell's Rapid Rise.
Brig. Gen. Franklin Bell, commanding the "Brown" army, which yesterday successfully turned the flank of the "Blues" and constructively routed them, was much gratified over the results attained. His victory was largely due to officers say, to the manner with which he cared for his men during the four days of drill, ample precautions having been taken by him to see that all of his soldiers, while in camp and in the field, received their full share of rations, and were allowed proper rest.

Takes Defeat Stoically.
General Grant was not at all embittered by his defeat, graciously giving his opponent full credit for the performance. He is quite enthusiastic over the maneuvers and the work of his troops, regarding their work yesterday as particularly gratifying. It is understood that he had expected the main attack on his left instead of on his right, and was therefore unprepared to meet the onslaught of the "Brown" brigades where he was the weakest.

General Grant's work as commander of the "Blue" army, notwithstanding his defeat, has been much praised from the officers at corps headquarters. Unlike Bell, Grant is very methodical and lacks those dashing qualities which have made General Bell often compared to the famous cavalry leader, Gen. Jeb Stuart, of the Confederate army. Grant is more like his great father, and depends upon cunning and deeply laid strategy for his victories.

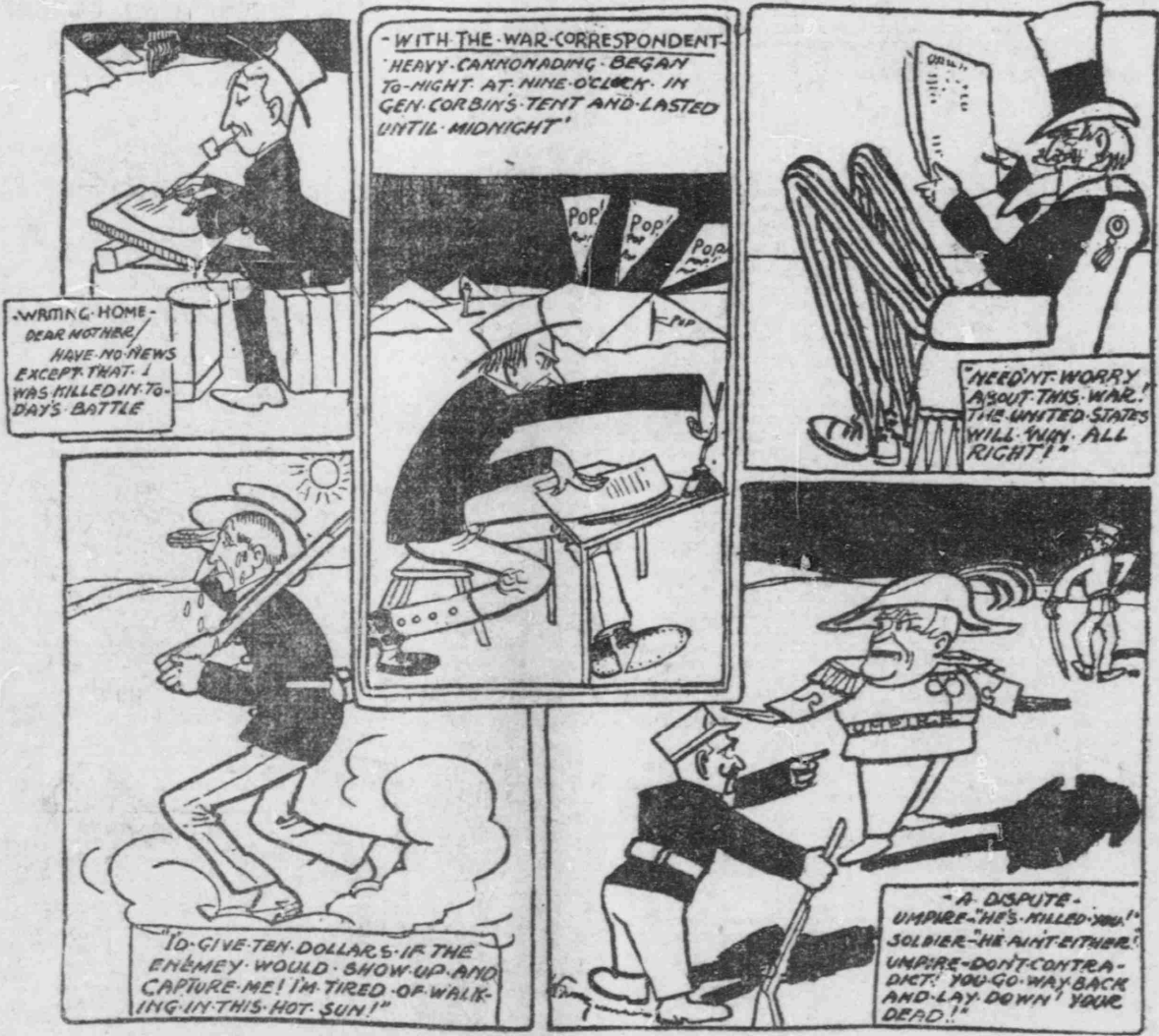
Results Satisfactory.
General Grant, like General Corbin and General Bell, believes that these maneuvers have done more to increase the efficiency of the military establishment than any field operations since the Spanish war. For the first time since the passage of the Dickmire act, which placed the organized militia on well-established military footing and actually made it a working part of the Federal forces, regulars and militia have come together from the North, South, and East in large numbers and have lived and worked harmoniously together.

The esprit de corps of his forces, General Grant says, was remarkably considering the short time the various organizations were together and the difference between the men, their modes of living, and their general surroundings.

TO CHANGE COUNTY SEAT.
SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The board of supervisors of Washington county, at a special meeting here, voted to submit the question of changing the county seat from Argyle to Sandy Hill to the electors at the coming fall election.

Flynn's Business College, 621 d E. Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a yr.—Adv't.

NEWS FROM THE "WAR" AT BULL RUN



ABLE ASSISTANT OF CHIEF WILKIE

One Man Whose Name Is
Not on the Roster.

WORKED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Secret Service Official Surprised and Amused by Story of a Pennsylvanian—His Sanity Questioned.

For twenty-five years Charles M. Mell has been striving night and day to rid Warren county, Pa., of counterfeiters and anarchists. He imagined himself an agent of the Secret Service Bureau. Today he came to Washington to collect his pay for services rendered.

Mell called at Chief Wilkie's office in the Treasury Building this morning to explain that the Government was in his debt to the tune of twenty-five years' wages. The chief wasn't in, but his first assistant, Mr. Moran, was. Mell stated the case to Moran.

"Everybody up my way knows I'm a Secret Service agent," he confided. "Me and twenty-four other men in the State have been before you get any coin, and I've been working for twenty-five years up there, and now I guess I'm entitled to a little pay."

"You see, we've been this working under a special class of agents—that is, you have to hold the job a quarter of a century before you get any coin, and can become a regular member of the staff."

Mell told Moran that all the counterfeiters and anarchists in that section of the country had taken to the tail timbers through his vigilance. He hadn't arrested any of them, because they all got so scared when they found out he was on their track that they quickly fled to parts unknown. Most of them were pretty good printers, and although he could find a leg himself, they always outdistanced him.

Moran listened patiently to his story. Then he called up Sanitary Officer Frank, and told him they had an insane man up there who would send down to Police Headquarters.

Mell repeated his story to Mr. Frank, who said he was a temporary guest. If said he was a brother of the name of Harry L. Mell, living in Bradford, Pa., and the police will communicate with the latter this afternoon.

DR. HERRAN BURIED ON AMERICAN SOIL

Body of Colombian Diplomat Rests in a Cemetery in the Bronx, New York.

Dr. Thomas Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires, who died in a New York sanitarium on September 1, was buried privately in a Catholic cemetery in the Bronx, New York.

Funeral services were held in the Church of Our Lady of the Lourdes, New York city, and were attended only by the members of the Herran family and a few intimate friends.

STRIKERS APPLY FOR OLD PLACES

Some Put to Work in Stock Yards.

SHEEP BUTCHERS HOLD OUT

Won't Go to Work Unless All Members of Their Union Are Reinstated.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Thousands of the old employees of the packing house applied at the stock yards today for their old places in accordance with the terms of peace which settled the great strike. Fearing a clash with strike breakers, police were massed at the yards in an effort to maintain order among the throngs of thousands of pushing elbowing workers.

A Few Put to Work.
At the Libby, McNeill & Libby plant, six girls and twelve men, all former employees, were picked out at once and put to work. At Swifts, where 5,000 of the former employees gathered for their old places, many were put to work. At the Armour and Morris plants the old men were taken back very slowly, none being employed during the first hour.

Teamsters Called Out
Four union teamsters went to work at Swifts, but steps were taken at once to call them out again.

"None of our men are to go to work today," said George F. Golden of that union. "A committee is to visit the packers and require that all teamsters be put back at once."

This committee is headed by President John Myers, of the Packing House Teamsters' Union, and its report will be made at a special meeting of that body Sunday afternoon at Corcoran's Hall, where the live stock handlers will be reinstated as fast as possible.

CONTROL OF NEXT HOUSE LIKELY, SAYS M'CREADY

Kentucky Senator Finds Democratic Enthusiasm in Doubtful States.

REAL ESTATE DEALER CAN'T PAY CREDITORS

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 10.—Joseph K. Bacon, a real estate man, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court here. His schedules show a total liability of \$21,113, all in unsecured claims, and assets of \$418, all exempt.

The larger of the many items of indebtedness are: Mary L. Agnew, Philadelphia, judgment, \$1,250.10; Louise S. Emery, Philadelphia, judgment, \$2,100; Charles P. Coleman, Philadelphia, loan, \$2,000; estate of C. E. Flindrau, St. Paul, \$1,750.18.

CHAPLAIN VATTMAN SOON TO RETIRE

Served in the Friar Lands Negotiations.

FOURTEEN YEARS' SERVICE

Saw the Pope Concerning Differences Between Church and United States in the Philippines.

Several months ago Chaplain Vattman was advanced to a majority in recognition of his distinguished and meritorious service.

While the friar land question was still unsettled Father Vattman made a trip to Rome and had an audience with the pope concerning the differences between the church and the American Government.

There is probably no man in the Roman Catholic Church who knows more about religious conditions in the Philippines than Father Vattman. He has been among the clergymen who urged the Americanization of the church in the new insular possessions.

BIG BANK DEAL AGAIN ON CARDS

Boston Capitalists Seeking to Gain Control of Citizens' National—Another Deal in the Future.

Another bank deal is in process of incubation. This time it is the Citizens' National Bank that is aimed at.

The parties seeking control of this institution are the same that have just gained possession of the Traders' National Bank. Appleyard & Co. and the Philadelphia National Bank, which is the leader in this movement, as it was in that which resulted in the absorption of the Traders' by Boston capitalists who, it is understood, now seek control of the Citizens'.

The stock of the Citizens' has been sought for some time. A few weeks ago, about the time the deal for the Traders' was on, leading stockholders of the Citizens' were approached, and a sale of a large block of the stock had nearly been concluded when, owing to some unexpected complications, the negotiations were broken off.

These negotiations have now been taken up again, from a different direction. The bid price for the stock on the local exchange has been around 25 for some time, but it is learned that 24 is being offered on the outside. This price was bid on the exchange today. It is said that 240 has been offered for sixty days' options, without bringing out any of the stock.

It is surmised that the Citizens' will pass into the control of the parties controlling the Traders' National Bank, and it is surmised that a merger of these two institutions may finally take place.

30,000 RUSSIANS REPORTED LOST

St. Petersburg Hears That Kuroki Has Isolated a Large Slice of Russian Army Which Has Surrendered.

RE-ENFORCED BY A BRIGADE KUROPATKIN'S TROOPS REST

Cold Weather Will Halt Operations and Progress of the Japanese Victorious Army Is Opinion of Russian Experts.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" says that a rumor prevails that Kuroki has succeeded in isolating a body of 30,000 men forming Kuropatkin's rear guard, and that they have surrendered.

KUROPATKIN RE-ENFORCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—Advices from the front say that a new European brigade has just reached Kuropatkin, who thereby is able to give rest to the troops recently engaged.

Experts here do not expect the Japanese to make any real progress before cold weather sets in, which is liable to stop everything until spring, when the Russians will be ready to begin offensive operations.

The talk in Berlin and London newspapers of peace excites only derision here.

QUIET AT MUKDEN.

Ordinary camp life has set in at Mukden.

Quiet today prevails along the whole of the immense front. The Japanese advance from the south and east has been stopped. Russian baggage trains have been proceeding uninterruptedly along the railway since Wednesday.

Thousands of Russian wounded have been sent northward. The Red Cross still is working night and day at Mukden, however, to bring relief to the most seriously injured.

NO MOUNTAIN ROADS.

The inactivity of the Japanese is ascribed to the absence of mountain roads by which they could make a quick advance on the city.

Thursday the worst storm which has occurred since the opening of the war flooded Mukden and the neighborhood. This was followed by fine weather and the roads are now fast becoming dry.

Japs Want More Fight Before Winter Begins

PARIS, Sept. 10.—A prominent Japanese here is authority for the assertion that Field Marshal Oyama has planned for one more general engagement with Kuropatkin's force before the winter starts in.

Expect Heavier Odds.
The Japanese, he says, recognize that they have at least a year's fight ahead of them against heavier odds than they have encountered in the present campaign.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Hazaga for Governor.
TOKYO, Sept. 10.—It is generally expected that General Hazaga will be appointed governor of Southern Manchuria.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.

Force of 12,000 Russians
In Danger of Capture
The fall of Port Arthur, the occupation of the whole of Korea and Southern Manchuria they consider, however, a sufficient trophy for the first year of the war.